

FOREIGN NEWS.

LAW AGAINST THE PRESS.—Paris, Aug. 30.—After scenes which would have disgraced St. Giles's, or the Fenwick St. Marceau—after cries and yells, which find no parallel even in the bull bait of Madrid, or the dog and rat fights, and hounds of the cockpit—after hours of tumultuous bellowing and raving, where he who had the strongest lungs and the most stentorian voice had the best chance of being heard, the Deputies of France last night voted their law of censorship against the French press. Out of the 459 deputies of which the Chamber is composed, 379 were present; and of those 379, there were 226 in favor of the project, and 153 against it. The majority for the whole bill was 73. The only decent alteration made in the project of law was that which reduced the caution money from £5,000, to £4,000, sterling. All the rest was passed, for the alterations made are not worth noticing. No one in France can now write or print that is a Republican or a Legitimist. No one now can discuss whether France is; or is not, prepared for the constitutional form of government pretended to be adopted by the falsified and violated charter of 1830.—No one now can discuss whether the character of the revolution of July was violent or legal, unjust or admirable.—No one now can discuss whether a legitimate monarchy has more of force in it than one raised upon Paris barricades.—"Whatever is, is right." This is the law now, (or will be so in a few days, when the Chamber of Peers shall have sanctioned the measure,) and whosoever shall dare to say that all which is, is not right, shall be taken, not before a jury, but before the Court of Peers, and shall be condemned, as that court may think fit, to fine, imprisonment, the galleys, banishment, imprisonment even in the land of transportation, or to death! This is a fair and accurate statement of the law. First of all a journal must supply to the Government £4,000 sterling before it can be established. Second, a journal must supply a *garant* or director, who shall possess in his name one-third of this caution money. Third, this journal must be signed by the *garant*, who is responsible for every article it contains. Fourth, the journal must publish such articles as the Government may think fit to send to it, and that for nothing at all, provided the article be not longer than the one to which it is a reply. Fifth, the journal cannot continue to be published after the condemnation of one *garant*, until another *garant* shall be appointed. I could go on for another hour with the Algerian barbarities of this law, but the sketch I have given is sufficient. And then as to pictures and prints. From the moment this law will be promulgated, not only no caricature, but no print, picture, or engraving, of any sort or description, can be published or sold, or given away, or handed about, either scientific, or artistic, or even the designs of pocket handkerchiefs, or on wooden cloths, or on any material whatever, without the prior consent of the government and of its agents. I admit that the prints published in France are often indecent, and ought to be seized and destroyed, as their exhibition in shop windows tends to injure the morals of the rising generation. But that even a child's book with wood cuts of animals or of cottages, cannot be published, without the previous consent of the government being obtained to the publication of those wood cuts, is a refinement in censorship, which cannot fail of being prejudicial to the trade and commerce of the whole country.

And finally as to the theatres. From the moment this law shall be promulgated no theatre shall be established, and no individual piece can be performed, without the previous permission of the Minister of the Interior. Any violation of this law will entail with it fine and imprisonment from 1,000 to 5,000 francs, and from one month to one year's imprisonment, besides a prosecution for the piece itself, if it shall contain any thing which may be thought to be seditious.

State of England.—There is a wholesome reforming spirit abroad in England, which threatens to probe the ancient institutions of that kingdom to the quick. Among the corrupt excrescences, which, like the rank ivy on her monumental ruins, have choked up all the social relations of life, are the enormous power of the church and that of the hereditary nobility. The question now begins to be seriously asked—"Who are the Lords? and of what use are they?" The boldness with which these topics are discussed, indicates a new state of public feeling. The *Liverpool Chronicle* says:—"Who are the Lords? The inquiry must be pursued technically. First, then, the Lords are about four hundred in number, and they are, whatever the vulgar may think, formed exactly like other men. They have just as many toes as a cobbler, and when perfect not a finger more or less than a cotton weaver. They have two organs of digestion, the powers of touch and limbs for progression. In a word, they are mere men, and if they are good looking, you must consult Swift for the reason. They are unequal to any serious effort, and throw themselves upon the studied benevolence of some helmsman or renegade from the Commons. When they ousted the Melbourne administration, they could do nothing until the arrival of the son of a cotton spinner. When they had to defeat the Municipal Reform Bill, they formed themselves into a tail behind the son of an American miniature painter, who had himself, in early life, professed the principles upon which the Government of the United States is formed. Our Newtons, Lockes, Howards and Scotts were never incommoded by coronets.

PRENTICE'S LAST.—Prentice, the editor of the *Louisville Journal*, is the hardest hand in the country. He is sometimes coarse, but his wit is always sharp as a two edged sword. He has floured Old Hickory, in the following.

A Fair Hit.—It is said that Old Hickory "holds his nose at the bare sight of the *Louisville Journal*." Prentice, the editor of the *Journal*, notices the remark, and adds,—"If the old gentleman should get tired of holding his own nose, perhaps he might get Lieutenant Randolph to hold it for him."

From the Alexandria Gazette.
PARTY-NAMES.
"A rose, by any other name,
Would smell as sweet."

Perhaps there is no sooner way to deceive and delude the unreflecting than the adoption of a favorite name or the affixing of an opprobrious epithet. Demagogues invariably resort to this artifice to accomplish views, and how far they succeed, we all know. Of all the canes, however, of these canting hypocrites, there is none more bare-faced and disgusting, than the trick of attaching the name of federal and federalist, to every thing and every body not in accordance with their views and schemes. So gross a delusion would not be swallowed, unless great pains were taken beforehand to impress the belief that this federalism was the blackest crime in the whole political catalogue of sins. Every body knows that when there were such parties as Federal and Democratic, Geo. Washington, John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, J. Marshall, and Fisher Ames, were Federalists—that these men and the party to which they belonged, maintained and carried out into practice, the Constitution and its provisions—established the credit of the country, and financial system of its treasury—laid the foundation of our gallant navy—and did many other acts and things to advance the happiness, the interests, and the glory of the country. To hear our modern patriots talk, however, one would think that these men lived in another country, and these things were transacted in another age, and that Federalism was some strange, incomprehensible, mysterious affair, only to be expressed by such terms as Black Cockade, Hartford Convention, &c. &c. We, at this day, who only hear and read of the old parties, and without attaching ourselves to either, can see much to praise and much to condemn in both, cannot but feel disgust when we witness the conduct of the brawlers to whom we have referred. In connexion with their case, and the ignorance of many who talk on this subject, without knowing even the meaning of the terms they employ, we have an anecdote in point, related by Judge Gaston, in his recent speech in the North Carolina Convention:—"A friend of mine, with whom, in early life, I spent many pleasant hours, and whom the tide of emigration has carried to the West, was accustomed to relate an incident, which had actually occurred to him, as illustrative of the ignorance and prejudice of a portion of the people in relation to Federalism. He had represented one of the counties of this State for several years in the General Assembly, and after quitting public life, had occasion to pass through it on an election day. Stopping at a public house, he met with some old acquaintances, well meaning, but unenlightened men, who soon entered into conversation on the subject of the business of the day. 'Of course,' said my friend, addressing himself to one of them, 'you all go for Major A. here—' you used to support him, tooth and nail, in old times.' 'Why, no, sir,' answered the good man, 'we are not so mighty much for him as we used to be.' 'And how has that happened?' 'What has occasioned such a change?' 'Why, haven't you heard, sir? Why, they say he's turned a Federal!' 'Turned a Federal!' exclaimed my friend—'is it possible!—and what is a Federal?' 'I don't exactly know, sir,' (he rejoined) 'but I allow it aint a human!'"

An extraordinary instance has occurred in the Cherokee Territory, Georgia, of government interference with the liberty of the press. Some years ago the Cherokee Council established a newspaper for the assertion of Indian rights and to enlighten the people under their government. Large subscriptions were made for this paper here in the North, and an editor was appointed by the representatives of the Indian nation—a native of the country educated in Connecticut, and familiar both with English and Cherokee. After a while, ill health prevented the editor from continuing his vocation. The Council having recently made arrangements for the resumption of their national journal, issued an order for the removal of the press and types. What is the result? By a sort of juggle, it is thrown into the custody of the Georgia Guard. The principal chief of the Cherokees remonstrates to the Agent of the United States, residing in his neighborhood. How is he answered? The agent plainly tells him, that the paper does not uphold the purposes of the government against the Cherokees, and that he has made arrangements to see it used in such a way as may subvert the policy most offensive to the Indians, and smother their only vehicle for complaint against oppression. This is the substance, though not the form, of the reply; and if this is not a new way of supporting the liberty of the press, why, let those who think it right establish a censorship, after the pattern of Charles X., ex king of France—only taking due precautions first not to expose themselves to his fate for so doing.—*N. Y. Star.*

From the New York Commercial.
It is amusing to read the letters in reply to the invitations of the committee at the recent Johnson celebration of the battle of the Thames in New York. Van Buren, John A. Dix, regent of Albany, Senator Talmadge, Secretaries Cass and Dickerson, governor Marcy, and Wm. C. Rives—all write the most respectful letters in the world, about Johnson and heroism, and democracy, and all that sort of thing, and winding up with "most respectfully, your obedient servant." But Forsyth will submit to no such "gaunondism." He despises Johnson and the committee, and in the following "brief and crusty" letter, expresses his contempt as obviously as if he had put into so many words;

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1835.
Gentlemen: It will be out of my power to avail myself of the invitation you have done the honor to give me, to the festival proposed to be given by the democratic republican citizens of New York, to testify their high respect, &c. for the character of Colonel R. M. Johnson, &c. on the 5th of October next.
I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN FORSYTH.

Did you ever meet with a couple of more expressive of ceteras, than you find in this letter? Is not this speaking silence?—Not a word of congratulation to the democracy of New York! Not a word of attachment and respect to the Colonel!—Not a syllable of all this. No "with great respect, &c." at the conclusion. The letter is merely another mode of expressing, Gentlemen: I don't care a copper for you or Colonel Johnson—and be — to you, &c. I don't want to see a practical amalgamationist at the head of the Senate of the United States, &c.
Yours, &c.
JOHN FORSYTH.

From the National Intelligencer.
The People of the Territory of Michigan having, during the last summer, assembled in convention, and formed a State Constitution, proceeded on the 5th and 6th instant, agreeably to its provisions, to the election of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Member of Congress, Members of the State Legislature, &c.; and when the Legislature meets, it will appoint two Senators to Congress, who, with the Representatives, will, at the next session, present the Constitution of the new State, and ask its admission into the Union, and their admission to their seats. Whether the application will be successful or not we cannot undertake to say. The usual mode of admitting a new member into the Confederacy is, first, by act of Congress, to authorize it to form a Constitution, which being presented and approved by Congress the new State is admitted into the Union on the same footing as the original States. Whatever may be the fate of the application from Michigan at the next session of Congress, it is the design of the people, we understand, no longer to recognize the Territorial forms or authorities, with the exception of the Judiciary branch—but in all other respects, to proceed under their Constitution and State Government as though it had been sanctioned by Congress. How they mean to dispose of the Territorial Governor, Legislative Council, Delegate, &c., we are not advised.

By a register kept at the polls, a majority of the votes polled in the city were the votes of British and German subjects. Many citizens were so deeply disgusted that they would not vote. It seems to be the settled constitution of the instrument called the constitution of Michigan, that the subjects of European States are to have the same voice in constituting the proposed State Government, the Representatives, and, indirectly, the Senators of the United States, as American citizens. What will the People of the U. States say to this? A very creditable transaction occurred on Tuesday. A drunken man on horseback rode into the City Hall, where the poll was held. He was put under arrest by the mayor, and locked up in jail by the marshal. He was rescued by John Wilson, the sheriff of Wayne county, and brought back to the poll, and voted. As the transaction is to be judicially investigated, we make no comments.

Mr. CLAY AND MAJ. WOOLLEY.—With much pleasure we copy the following article.
To the Editor of the *Baltimore Patriot*:
Dear Sir—You will please state on the authority of a mutual friend of Mr. Clay and Major Woolley, that the statement which has appeared that the latter gentleman had been dismissed from the army for cruelty to a soldier, is altogether untrue. The Major Woolley who had the unpleasant collision with Mr. Clay, never did belong to the U. S. Army. You are further authorized to state, that the unfortunate difference has been settled on terms highly honorable to both parties, and entirely satisfactory as well as gratifying to their mutual friends. Major Woolley is a brave and ingenious gentleman, and having said and done that, in a moment of excitement, which he deeply and sincerely regretted in his cooler judgment; promptly and unasked, made the amende honorable by apologizing, which apology being received by Mr. Clay, both gentlemen are now on the best terms.

It is hoped that those papers which have published the statement alluded to, will insert this as an act of justice.
To the Editors of the *Louisville Journal*.
Gentlemen—I have been told, on what I suppose to be good authority, that the Hon. B. Hardin was disposed to support Mr. Van Buren. You say, that he recently disclaimed this in the Court-House in this city, yet you confess you do not cite his exact expressions. Will you be so good as to give those expressions literally, that I may judge for myself as to their weight and meaning? A JACKSON MAN.
Most certainly, we will "be so good." The Hon. B. Hardin said, that, if a carpenter would hew out the form of a man from a buck eye log and put fox fire in his mouth and eyes, he would vote for it sooner than for Martin Van Buren. Here, friend "Jackson man," you have Mr. H.'s "literal expressions." What think you of their "weight and meaning"? Will you "be so good" as to tell us?

Mormons.—A correspondent of the 'Miami of the Lake' gives a short description of the Temple of Mormon, or, as it is called the "Temple of the Lord," in Kirtland (11 miles south east of Painesville) Geauga county. It is a stone edifice, 58 feet 8 inches by 78 feet 8 inches, two full stories high, with dormer windows in the roof, which give it a singular appearance. For the size and peculiar construction of the "Temple," and the addition of the extra 8 inches each way, the leaders of this infatuated people give no other reason but as they tell their followers, that the Lord gave the direction. The house is rather an expensive one, the writer adds, built by the labor of the poor people, who, in their delusion, follow Joe Smith and Rigdon.

NATIONAL ROAD.—It is stated in the *Wheeling Gazette*, as information likely to interest "travelers from the East," that the covering of stone lately put on the Cumberland road, is understood to be sufficiently packed to admit of travelling upon it at the ordinary speed, and that the road will every day become better. That paper hazards the opinion, that, in a month more the road from Cumberland to Wheeling will probably be the best in the world.

The Gazette:

MARTINSBURG, VA.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1835.

TO OUR PATRONS—AGAIN.

Several months have passed since we laid before the Patrons of the *Gazette* our notions upon the propriety of being paid for our work. We have given time for the securing of harvests and the disposal of crops, in the hope that our country friends in their flush season would think of the small amount due us, and at this late day have examined the credits upon the subscription book and found the singular fact, that not one-third of our subscribers have paid a cent on account of their subscription during a period of almost three years that we have had control of the paper. Pressed as we are from various quarters with debts contracted on account of the printing office, we cannot longer consent that an establishment possessing sufficient patronage to yield a handsome income, should be made a sink for other funds.

We therefore earnestly request that those indebted for subscription, advertising and job work, will pay their bills, at or before the ensuing November court, after which time we shall make a vigorous effort to collect or close every account within our reach.

October 22, 1835.

MUSIC.—We take pleasure in informing those who are disposed to cultivate musical talent, that an excellent opportunity is now offered them by Dr. J. M. GIBSON, whose notice has appeared in our advertising columns for the past fortnight.—Dr. G. is to our knowledge an able and competent instructor; and the science that he proposes to teach, is one so eminently calculated to dispel gloom and to elevate depressed spirits, that we cannot omit a word of advice to our readers, viz: to avail themselves of his services, and improve an opportunity seldom offered to acquire an accomplishment both pleasant and useful. Young folks should not forget how great an attraction musical skill can present to those to whom they desire to be agreeable; & such as never intend to be influenced by such motives have another reason to furnish themselves with a remedy against ennui and blue devils.

FEMALE SEMINARY.—It strikes us as highly disreputable to the spirit and intelligence as well as the good sense of our community that our Academies for both sexes although under the superintendence of the most competent and faithful teachers have been suffered to dwindle and decline for lack of that support which a population like ours should never fail to furnish. By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the Rev. Mr. WEISER, a gentleman in every point of view qualified for the task, is about to make an effort to revive the cause of female education by the establishment of the "Suzanne Seminary."

We sincerely trust that parents and guardians will consider the importance of fostering such an institution, and not by negligence and blindness to their own interest suffer it to languish as all have done who have gone before it.

ELECTION FOR SENATOR.—An election has been held, during the present month, in the Senatorial District, lately represented by Col. John McCoy, to fill the vacancy occasioned by his death. Col. John Parriott, (Whig) and Major Moses C. Good, (Van Buren) were the candidates.

The counties of Tyler, Marshall, and Ohio, give the following result:

	Parriott.	Good.
Tyler,	65 (maj.)	162
Marshall,	309	161
Ohio,	157	194

Col. Parriott thus went into Brooke County, 205 votes ahead of his antagonist. Brooke may, possibly, have elected Good, being a strong Jackson county. The result in Ohio, is attributable to the local dissensions, that have raged there, for several years, in which Col. P. has warmly opposed the Wheeling interest.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Returns have been received from all the counties in the State except two, Warren and Venango. The vote at present stands:

For Ritner,	91,561
Wolf,	61,856
Muhlenberg,	37,826

Ritner's majority over Wolf, 30,025
Do. do. over Muhlenberg, 54,055
In the State Legislature the House of Representatives consists of 100 members, all of which have been heard from except one. They stand as follows:

Ritner members,	70
Wolf members,	16
Muhlenberg members,	13
Anti Van Buren majority,	41

The State Senate consists of 33 members elected for four years. Eight Senators were elected this year, seven of whom are anti Van Buren.

VERMONT.—There is, at present, every probability that the inhabitants of the little Montpelier State will be obliged to dispense with the services of a Governor for the ensuing year. The people failed to elect a governor at their general election in September, and the Legislature, after twenty eight unsuccessful ballottings has concluded to attend to the business of legislation, and leave the duties of the Governor to devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor, who was elected by the people. At the twenty-eighth balloting in the legislature the votes stood thus:

For Palmer, (Anti-mason) 108, Paine, (Whig) 46, Bradley (Van Buren) 70 scattering 3. Necessary to a choice 114.

OHIO ELECTIONS.—Returns from a few counties have been received; the following is the result:
In Hamilton county, a Whig Senator and Van Buren Representative are elected. In the district composed of Franklin and Pickaway a Whig Senator, and one Whig and two Van Buren Representatives. In Fairfield two Whigs are elected. In Muskingum the entire Whig ticket carried the day, and in Ross the entire administration. In Guernsey the Whig ticket was elected by a majority of 300. In Stark county the Van Buren ticket was carried entirely.

SOMETHING NEW.—The opening of the present session of the Tennessee Legislature was attended by a circumstance, which, as yet, has no parallel in the history of our government, and which places in a queer position, some of the assertions and protestations of the administration presses respecting the non interference of the President in the elections of the country. On the table of each member of the legislature, was found 3 copies of the Washington Globe containing articles violently abusive of Judge White, who, it was well known, would be a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate, which were evidently intended to injure, and if possible, to defeat his election. These newspapers bore the frank of "Andrew Jackson, P. U. S." and one paper in each three was superscribed in the hand writing of the President!

MICHIGAN.—The election for (would be) State officers was held in the Territory of Michigan on Monday and Tuesday the 5th and 6th of the present month. We have no returns except from the township of Pontiac, which are the Van Buren candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, (Mr. Masou and Mr. Munday,) obtained in that town a majority of 116. The Van Buren candidates for Senator and Representative were also elected by a small majority.

THE EXPURGING RESOLUTION.—Some member of the Tennessee Legislature, a few days since, prompted, either by advice from the Kitchen Cabinet at Washington, or a desire to render himself ridiculously notorious, moved in that body the adoption of resolutions instructing the Tennessee Senators in Congress to vote for Mr. Benton's famous expurging resolution.—The loyal gentleman had the satisfaction of seeing his resolutions laid on the table, where they will remain undisturbed during the present session of the legislature, if not forever, by a vote of 50 to 22.

MR. JOHN S. HORNER, the newly appointed Secretary of Michigan, appears to meet with any thing but a flattering reception, among the Michiganians, on entering upon the duties of his appointment. A letter from Detroit, dated October 14th, speaking of Mr. H., says:

"He is so obnoxious, that they threaten to tar and feather him on his return to this place. He is now absent at Toledo. He has already been burned in effigy at Monroe, and I doubt not when he returns here, that he will have the pleasure of seeing his face hung up under a blaze. I saw a card of his which was left at a public house, that has given general offence. It reads thus: 'John S. Horner, of Virginia, for Virginians!'"

HORRIBLE TRANSACTION.—A man in Cincinnati named John Cowan, murdered his wife and two children in a most inhuman manner on the 8th inst. His wife had been to market in the morning, and on her return he quarreled with her about some trivial affair which so enraged him that he seized an axe and dealt her a blow which laid her dead at his feet. Seeing the effect of the blow upon his wife, he assailed his two children and despatched them in the same brutal manner. He then fled, but was soon apprehended and placed in confinement. When taken he stated that he knew he should be hung for the murder of his wife, and had murdered his children from a determination to leave no offspring behind him to be disgraced by his crime.

HUGH L. WHITE, was, on Tuesday the 6th instant, re-elected to the Senate of the United States, for the next 6 years ensuing, by an unanimous vote of the Tennessee Legislature.

WESTERN LITERATURE.—An Ohio paper, in a note to an election statement, says, "Our Representative is a Van Buren man, though he was not elected on them grounds."

A *Canton House Officer* of Philadelphia has been fined \$2,000, for a libel written to the President, upon the character of J. H. Halberstadt of that city.

TEXAS.—The following information respecting the purchase of Texas by the United States, is given in the Cincinnati Evening Post of the 9th instant.

"Col. Robinson, direct from Texas, has confirmed, in the Nashville Republican, the cessation of that country to the United States by Mexico."

ANNIVERSARY OF THE REFORMATION.

The 318th anniversary of the ever memorable Reformation by the instrumental day of LUTHER, will be celebrated on Saturday the 31st inst. at 11 o'clock, in the Lutheran Church, Martinsburg.

WARRIED.
In Washington city, on Thursday the 1st inst., by the Rev. James M. Hanson, Mr. W. L. WEBB to Miss A. E. HENRY, both of Shepherdstown, Va.

DIED.
On Tuesday last, at the residence of T. C. Smith, esq. in this place, in the 67th year of her age, Mrs. ANN MCGOVAN, relict of the late Philip McGovern, esq.—The deceased had suffered a long and painful illness with exemplary patience and resignation.

JUBILEE

FOR SALE.—The THOROUGH BREED HORSE, JUBILEE, formerly the property of GRIFPIN TAYLOR, esq., and noted as the sire of some of the finest colts in Berkeley and Frederick counties, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, before the Court house in Martinsburg, on the first day of November next, if not privately disposed of sooner. Applications for private contract may be made at the Gazette Office, or to the subscriber, in Bath, Morgan county, Va. SAMUEL GRAHAM.

October 29, 1835—td

NEW GOODS.—The undersigned, has just received and opened, an extensive assortment of **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.**, to which he invites the attention of his friends, and the public. A. C. HAMMOND.
Little Georgetown, Oct. 29

250 BUSHELS SALT just received and for sale by
A. C. HAMMOND.
Little Georgetown, Oct. 29.

LAFAYETTE GUARDS.
YOU will parade in front of the Globe Tavern, on Saturday the 31st, at 2 o'clock P. M., for drill. An election will be held for two Lieutenants, to supply vacancies. By order.
P. PENDLETON, O. S.
Oct. 29

SHERWOOD SEMINARY.

THE subscriber proposes opening a SELECT FEMALE SEMINARY, at his residence in Martinsburg on Monday, the 2d of November next. Every branch of useful learning and polite literature will be taught on the most modern and approved system. The Young Ladies at any stage of their education will be received.

The following branches will be taught:
1 WRITING, READING & ARITHMETIC.
2 ENGLISH GRAMMAR, AND ORTHOGRAPHY.
3 GEOGRAPHY, ANCIENT & MODERN.
4 HISTORY, ANCIENT & MODERN.
5 PHILOSOPHY, NATURAL, MENTAL, & MORAL.
6 CHEMISTRY.
7 BELLES LETTRES OR RHETORIC.
8 COMPOSITION.

The above will constitute a regular course of study. But if required MATHEMATICS, ASTRONOMY, the LATIN, GREEK and GERMAN Languages will also be taught.
Recitation hours from 10 to 3, P. M.
Tuition, 5 dollars per quarter.
R. WEISER.
October 29, 1835—td

CRO. A. & FINE SALT—and Mackarel just received and for sale at the store of
J. W. BOYD & Co.

WANTED.—We want to purchase, and will pay the highest market price in Cash, for Rye, Corn, Oats, Flaxseed &c., to be delivered in Martinsburg at the river.
We will also take Butter, Eggs, Tallow, Beeswax, Rags, and almost every article of country produce, in exchange for goods.
J. W. BOYD & Co.
October 29

HIDES, SKINS & BARK.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership in the tanning business at the Tan Yard recently occupied by Welcome E. Sprinkle, will pay the highest cash price for Hides, Skins and Bark, delivered at the Tan Yard, or the Saddler Shop of C. D. Wolff, Martinsburg.
JACOB MYERS,
C. D. WOLFF.
October 29, 1835—td

MARTINSBURG ACADEMY.

The Trustees of this institution will proceed on Saturday the 7th of November next, to appoint a Teacher, with a view to an early commencement of its session thereafter.
By order of the Board,
JOHN STROTHER, Sec'y.

CAREY'S LIBRARY OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

TO say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second there is diversity both of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews, in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, and have several classes of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as are these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it be easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the sources of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application or even messages to libraries and booksellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the feast of reason, and the enjoyment of the correct literary aliment. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and to enable every individual, at a small cost, and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works, complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held constantly in view in conducting the Library, to fit the pages of which the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels, and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With, perchance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances authorize the measure, recourse will be had to the literary stores of Continental Europe, and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint or at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novels in literature and the arts, throughout the circulation of the Library, and regular supply of the Library monthly and bi-monthly journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similar character, cannot fail to provide ample materials for this part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selection and arrangements are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is not a stranger to them, but has more than once obtained their favorable suffrages for his past literary efforts.

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E. L. CAREY & A. HART.
Philadelphia, October 29, 1835.